

Tatar lexicography XXI century

Karimullina G., Karimullina R.

Kazan Federal University, 420008, Kremlevskaya 18, Kazan, Russia

Abstract

The paper presents a complex study of 117 dictionaries of the Tatar language of the beginning of XXI century (2001-2015; without considering the individual volumes (issues) of multi-volume reference books), which includes an analysis of macro and microstructure and the classification of the Tatar linguographic sources with regard to different features. In recent years, an increasing number of dictionaries have appeared, at the same time one can see a significant increasing of the level of information potential of the traditional types of manuals, there are new types of Tatar linguographic sources. The analysis allowed us to determine that the bilingual (Russian-Tatar and Tatar-Russian) reference-books represent a considerable part of the body of Tatar dictionaries of the beginning of XXI century. All-round and systematic description demonstrates the diversity of the types of dictionaries, the continuity of the Tatar dictionaries in the components of macro and microstructures. For these dictionaries, expedient at the present time is presentation of the macrostructural components in the two official languages of the Republic of Tatarstan (Russian and Tatar), and not only in translation but also in monolingual reference books. This would contribute to the expansion of the circle of users, make access to the vocabulary data for people who do not know Tatar or are not well-versed in it easier under present-day conditions. The modern Tatar dictionaries record information relating to all levels of the language system, from phonetics (transcription, correct pronunciation) to the syntax (syntactic relationship, compatibility, etc.), at the same time there are cases of uncommon uniformity of description.

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Keywords

Dictionary, Lexicography, Macrostructure, Microstructure, Typology of dictionaries